

Mrs. Gandhi, After Vote Showing, Claims to Head 'Real Opposition'

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, March 1 (NYT).—The governing Janata party won the largest number of seats in the legislature of the major western state of Maharashtra and the eastern state of Assam yesterday, but former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that the strong showing of her newly organized party demonstrated that she had become "the real opposition, the only opposition."

In complete returns from Ma-

harashtra, Mrs. Gandhi's party was running a close third to the regular Congress party from which she broke away last month to form the Congress-I, the "I" standing for Indira. But the showing of her followers in the state was much stronger than had been expected and this, combined with solid victories in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, was the basis for her assertion yesterday.

Mrs. Gandhi, however, told re-

porters and the scores of jubilant

supporters who crowded her roomy white home here yesterday afternoon that she had no plans to run for Parliament, or to seek to become the head of the federal government again.

"The results are no surprise,"

said the 60-year-old former prime minister said. "They simply show that the people are with us, and that they know we are with them."

While Mrs. Gandhi's group made the most important gains in the state legislative elections, the big loser was the regular Congress party, which did poorly in all five states where elections were held Saturday. Last night, their leaders were meeting here in a crisis atmosphere, with continuing pressure on them to seek some kind of accommodation with Mrs. Gandhi.

The decisive victories by Mrs. Gandhi's party in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka only gave it control of the state legislature there, and had no direct effect on the national government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, whose Janata party defeated Mrs. Gandhi's government 11 months ago. But the gains made by her party in the state elections gave her a basis for reasserting a claim to national leadership.

In Maharashtra, none of the three major parties won enough seats to form a government, raising the possibility that a coalition would be necessary. According to reports from Bombay, the state capital, leaders of the three parties were conducting intense negotiations there last night in an attempt to find a way out of the situation.

After meeting here, Madhu Limaye, general secretary of the Janata party, said: "We are the largest single party, and, therefore, it is our responsibility to attempt to form a government" in the state.

Uneasy Situation

The situation was unclear in Assam, where the Janata party also failed to win a majority, with the Congress regulars finishing second.

In the much smaller and less significant northeastern state of Meghalaya, the Congress regulars held the largest number of seats, but were also short of a majority.

Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, Mrs. Gandhi's new strongholds, cover a relatively prosperous rice and peanut-growing area, and have a combined population of 80 million, 13 per cent of the national total.

Some politicians interpreted Mrs. Gandhi's strong showing in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as a reflection of the strong feelings that many southern Indians have on the subject of language.

Fear of Language

The Dravidian languages of southern India, including Kannada in Karnataka, and Telugu in Andhra Pradesh, are completely different from Hindi, the dominant language of the north, and the people who speak them have long feared that Hindi will be imposed on them by the national government. Hindi is spoken by more Indians than any other language, and the Indian Constitution, which was adopted in 1949, declares that it is a national goal "to promote the spread of the Hindi language as medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India."

Mrs. Gandhi was always very cautious about any moves toward that goal, as was her father, the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. In campaigning in the south this year, she repeatedly emphasized her devotion to the language rights of the southern peoples, and hinted that the Desai government was going to force Hindi upon them.

In contrast, Mr. Desai has made no secret that he hopes, as he put it in a speech not long ago, "to see the day when everybody will understand Hindi, and that day may come soon." His government has already undertaken studies on how to widen the use of Hindi.

In its previous constitution workers had the right to strike and the right to put up wall posters to criticize officials—provisions which have caused trouble for Peking since then. Whether the new draft preserved those freedoms is uncertain.

Chinese Draft Constitution Stresses Economic Growth

(Continued from Page 1)
on the constitution of the Soviet Union.

China's new configuration in the post-Mao era was also on display today as the Chinese press gave prominence to the coming 50th anniversary of the birth of the late Premier Chen Yun on March 5. It was the first time, analysts said, that the date of Chou's birth had been publicly hailed.

Although Chou was deeply revered by the Chinese—for more so than Mao ever was—during his lifetime, only Mao had personality cult. But today, the party paper, *Jennin Jih Pao*, devoted a large part of its front page to a story of its front page to a story of the "exemplary behavior" of Chou.

It appeared possible that the publicity for Chou was designed to remind the Chinese that, before he died, he had tried to install Teng Hsiao-ping, the twice-purged party vice-chairman, as his successor as premier. The National People's Congress will name a premier and it is still unclear whether the post will go to party chairman Hu Kuo-ting, who currently holds both the top party post and the premier's job, or to Mr. Teng.

Whatever the case, there were growing indications that Mr. Teng, 73, had officially outmaneuvered his opponents, those younger leaders who rose to prominence as a result of the Cultural Revolution and who have been under attack in the press as opportunists.

In his report on the constitu-

tion, Marshal Yeh explained that "the general task for the people of the whole country in the new period" was "laid down in legal form in the draft of the revised constitution." That task centers on making China "a great, powerful Socialist country by the end of the century," a program first enunciated by Chou.

Wage Increases

Marshal Yeh indicated that the constitution would also legitimize the Chinese leaders' decision last fall to begin granting wage increases and other material incentives which Mao had prohibited, leading to worker discontent.

The constitution "makes fairly big changes" in the government system and personnel, Marshal Yeh reported, but he offered no details.

It was not clear what Marshal

Yeh was referring to, but China has recently shown a new and surprising interest in Yugoslavia's system of worker self-management, once labeled revisionist by Peking.

Marshal Yeh said that China needed both centralism and democracy, values that sometimes conflict, and that the country should both protect its citizens from arbitrary persecution and prevent "authoritarian bourgeois factionalism and all acts that impair discipline and unity."

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China Plans Graduate Work In Areas Forbidden Since '65

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, March 1 (NYT).—In a further move to improve China's education system after a decade of disruption, Peking announced yesterday that the country's graduate institutes in history, law, religion, philosophy, literature and economics will reopen next year for the first time since the Cultural Revolution.

According to the Chinese press agency, the newly reopened graduate schools will offer courses in a broad variety of subjects like Chinese history, the study of Christianity and Buddhism, criminal law, contemporary foreign philosophy and the economy of the industrialized world. Most of these subjects have not been taught since the Cultural Revolution began in 1965. They were considered either irrelevant to the needs of a Communist society or un-Marxist.

Students seeking admission to the new graduate schools will take examinations in May and June, the press agency said. China revived the use of university entrance exams last year after they had been abolished by Mao Tse-tung as part of his radical education reforms.

The graduate institutes are under the direction of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, which is itself a product of China.

Security Council Chief

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 1 (Reuters).—The British ambassador to the UN, Ivor Richard, took over today as president of the Security Council, in succeeding Oleg Troyanovskiy of the Soviet Union.

German-Iran Sub Deal

BONN, March 1 (UPI).—The West German Security Council has approved an arms deal under which Iran will buy six submarines, a government spokesman said today.



Associated Press
Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi receives garlands of flowers in congratulations at her New Delhi home after her party's victory in state elections over the weekend.

In Desai's First Budget

India Investment to Aid Rural Unemployed

NEW DELHI, March 1 (NYT).

—The Janata party government yesterday announced major investments in rural projects to provide jobs for millions of unemployed.

Finance Minister H. M. Patel presented a \$23-billion budget in Parliament, and said appropria-

tions for spending on agricultural development have been increased from \$600 million during the current year to more than \$2 billion next year. The development projects would cover irrigation facilities, desert reclamation, dairy production and fisheries. He said

block development plans that were

being formulated would be a major instrument for achieving full employment in rural areas.

This was the first budget pre-

pared by the government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who re-

placed Mrs. Indira Gandhi after defeating her Congress party in

elections last March.

Record Food Output

The budget disclosed a healthy economic situation, with comfortable foreign-exchange reserves and a food stock of over 20 million tons.

According to government estimates, the food output for the current year is expected to be a record 120 million tons.

Yet the committee warned that women soldiers are becoming stereotyped as secretaries, kitchen help and organizers of social activities. The highest rank in the women's corps is colonel.

The situation in the army is

symptomatic of the Israeli woman's general condition, the committee found. Females earn

40 per cent less than their male

counterparts, and only 4 per cent

of leading government posts are

held by women. There are no

women in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Cabinet, although

the country once had a woman

Prime Minister, Golda Meir.

Most Are Secretaries

Inquiry Finds Israeli Wome Are Given Minor Army Jobs

TEL AVIV, March 1 (UPI).—The myth of the Israeli woman soldier fighting alongside men has been destroyed by an inquiry commission.

Instead of wielding a rifle in battle, the woman often serves as secretary to a male officer and her main job is to make coffee, reported the government-appointed committee after two years of researching the social status of women.

Only half the female population actually joins the army, despite compulsory two-year conscription for women. Men serve three years.

One Namir, a Socialist member of parliament who headed the committee, said that 18 per cent of the women are rejected for lack of education, 18 per cent are exempt on religious grounds, and 8 per cent marry before the draft age of 18. Only 3 per cent are rejected on health grounds.

The committee found that women are used in only 210 out of 700 roles in the armed forces. A handful get parachute training, and all are trained to fire weapons and jump over obstacles, but women have not fought in the army since the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

"And we don't recommend that they start now," said Mrs. Namir. "We don't want to eradicate femininity altogether."

Military statistics show that 20 per cent of female draftees are of officer caliber—double the level among males, perhaps because women who join despite easy religious and educational exemptions are highly motivated.

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Fire Damage Doubled in U.K. During Strike

LONDON, March 1 (Reuters).—Fire damage in Britain during the recent three-month nationwide firemen's strike more than doubled the loss during the same period last year, the British Insurance Association estimated today.

Mr. Patel rebutted what he called an "impression" that his government was giving less emphasis to the birth-control program.

"Our commitment to a vigorous and nationwide program of family planning is firm and clear," he said.

More Expenditures

He said that expenditures on health and family planning during the coming year will be nearly \$600 million, compared with \$350 million in the last year.

He also announced an increase of 23 per cent in the outlay for science and technology. The budget appropriations on this account would be \$270 million, which would include \$30 million for an Indian satellite project called Insat-1.

"This project is unique in that it combines a package of facilities covering telecommunications, meteorology and television," Mr. Patel said.

He also announced heavy investments in expansion of power projects and a marginal increase in defense expenditure.

It said that damage during the period was estimated at \$117.5 million (\$223.2 million). The Egyptians are now pressing for a U.S. compromise firm to bridge the gap, according to the Cairo reports.

The reports quoted Egyptian officials as saying that Atherton is unlikely to break deadlock at this stage.

Diplomatic sources here said that Egypt and Israel are still apart on the declaration of principles issue, a prerequisite resuming direct negotiations.

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FALLING FIREMAN—After slipping from the roof of a flaming two-story apartment house in Holyoke, Mass., fireman Robert Ferrier plunges toward the ground. He broke a leg and fingers in the accident.

Associated Press

Recent Accidents Put Focus on U.S. Railroad Safety Rules

By Penny Girard

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Re-training accidents that left at least 20 persons dead and scores hospitalized from the escape andlosion of hazardous materials has focused attention on shortening in the precautions demanded to avert such rail disasters. While the federal government's detailed regulations on the loading and shipping of more than 1,500 hazardous materials, from areas such as roadbeds and routes traveled generally left to shippers and railroads, addressed, hard-pressed by poor earnings and labor problems, have ayed repairs to their systems. As a result, according to federal officials, there has been a rising number of train accidents, most of them in aliments such as roadbeds and routes traveled generally left to shippers and railroads.

Before 1970, when the Railroad Safety Act went into effect, safety regulations governing railroad freight transportation generally were a patchwork of industry guidelines and government rules. The safety act set up regulations and standards for all areas of rail safety. That same year, the Hazardous Materials Transportation Control Act also was enacted to govern procedures for all modes of transportation.

Since then, there have been several regulations to update parts of these laws. Raymond James, acting associate administrator for safety in the Transportation Department, noted that as of last October new regulations took effect requiring during the next four years that all railroad tank cars, such as those that exploded last weekend, have heavier insulation, protective shields at each of their ends and coupling devices less likely to puncture cars if derailments occur.

Mr. James speculated that, if these rules had been in effect earlier, at least the Florida derailment might have been prevented. Reditably, federal officials and

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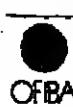
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Disabilities, Divorce Mark Them

Vietnam Still Haunts Ex-POWs

By Bernard Weinraub

SAN DIEGO, March 1 (NYT).—Five years after their return, Americans who were prisoners of war in Vietnam have an unusually high divorce rate, suffer from continuing physical problems but appear to have readjusted to military life with surprising speed.

A research group set up by the Army and Marine Corps to study the 588 prisoners of war and their families also has found that solitary confinement was the "most psychologically devastating treatment" the prisoners endured and that many POWs had "stressful" reunions with their families.

"Many of the families had to renegotiate their marriages," said Dr. Edna Hunter, a clinical research psychologist and an assistant director at the Center for Prisoner of War Studies here.

There have been more than twice as many divorces among the prisoners studied than among other servicemen. Two men committed suicide soon after they returned home, and there were some cases of depression. Even two or three years after their release, the center's studies suggested, the prolonged absence of the men had had a "profound and generally negative effect" on their children.

Mental Habits

Wives often found that the behavior of their husbands had been changed by the five or six-year prison experience. The men tended to be rigid and compulsively organized as a result of the mental habits formed in years of isolation. Moreover, because the prisoners were punished severely for communicating with one another and were forced to keep a tight lid on their emotions, the men who returned were often unable to express anger or even show personal feelings, especially in the first year of freedom.

"You can't go through this kind of experience without some residual effect," Dr. Hunter said. "But the surprising thing is how vulnerable many of these families were, how the men and their families coped so well."

The center, in a World War II barracks near the tip of San Diego's Point Loma Peninsula, was set up five years ago under the Naval Health Research Center. The detailed study projects were designed to develop information for military survival training and to determine the needs of repatriated prisoners of war and their families.

Previous government studies after World War II and Korea dealt largely with the medical problems of returned prisoners. The Air Force set up its own program, which is largely a medical follow-up on the 335 captured airmen.

Longer Imprisonment

The average duration of imprisonment, four years in South Vietnam—where most of the Army and Marine Corps prisoners were held—and six years in North Vietnam, was much longer in the Vietnamese war than in earlier wars. Moreover, solitary confinement was used far more extensively by the North Vietnamese than by previous enemies. Prisoners were kept in solitary confinement for periods ranging from a few weeks to four years, and 20 per cent of them spent one to two years in solitary confinement.

Physically, the men who had spent extensive time in solitary confinement appeared older than their chronological age. Psychologically, the experience left severe scars because many of them were the toughest to begin with and had the highest expectations of themselves and subsequently were "very guilty and ambivalent" about their behavior under duress.

Match Gallit

"Some of the men, under torture, went beyond the military code of conduct," a doctor said. "They fully expected to be court-martialed when they came home and were shocked to find that

they were heroes. There was a great deal of guilt."

But the center also found that "perhaps the most continuous, morale-hunting and most important aspect of captivity for survival was communications." The prisoners communicated in codes based on tapping fingers, coughing, clearing throats or, if one prisoner walked by another's cell, dragging his sandals.

Dr. Hunter, along with Capt. R.C. Spaulding, the head of the center's medical specialities branch, and Lt. Comdr. C.W. Hutchins, head of the environmental stress branch, emphasized that the full physical and mental impact of the imprisonment will probably become evident over the next 5 to 10 years.

Several officers interviewed in San Diego, where numerous former POWs are stationed, agreed that adjustment had been difficult. One of them, Comdr. Philip Butler, a 40-year-old Navy pilot from Tulsa, Okla., who spent eight years in North Vietnam, said that he still had nightmares

and still recollects if anyone rattled a set of keys.

"You heard that day and night around prison camp," he said. "It's a bad sound. You don't know whose door will be opened and what will happen."

Comdr. Butler, who now works at the Navy's human management resources branch, recalled that he left the United States two days after his daughter was born and returned home when she was 8. "I came home and there was an immediate divorce," he said. "We were totally different people. It was, in the beginning, a little hard."

"Learning to drive a car again, learning to use a telephone, keeping a checkbook," he said. "It was hard. You were so used to sitting and doing nothing, and suddenly you were back in the world and it was going very fast."

"It took awhile to adjust but most of us have adjusted remarkably well. It was difficult at first but, let's face it, it was heaven, absolute heaven, and we knew it."

Jaworski Reports Progress As Result of Park Testimony

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Tongue-tied Leon Jaworski gave his first congressional testimony in the Korean influence scandals yesterday in a secret five-hour session that chief investigator Leon Jaworski termed satisfying.

Mr. Jaworski, special counsel for the House of Representatives Ethics Committee's inquiry into charges of South Korean payoffs, told reporters that the closed hearing "went off according to plan."

"We made the type of progress we were anticipating," Mr. Jaworski said. But the former Watergate prosecutor refused to discuss the content of Mr. Park's testimony.

Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y., a committee member, said Mr. Park seemed evasive on occasion. "But he was promptly challenged with his prior statements or with documents that indicated he should seem to know more," Rep. Caputo said.

Mr. Park, a former Korean War broker and key figure in the investigation, is receiving immunity from prosecution in return for his testimony to congressional committees and to Justice Department prosecutors.

Mr. Park was questioned in Seoul in January by the Justice Department.

Rep. Caputo, who attended the first two days of Mr. Park's testimony in South Korea, said Mr. Park's account here was substantially the same.

Mr. Park is expected to appear before the House committee for 10 days and before the Senate Ethics Committee for two or three days.

Mr. Jaworski, who conducted

South California Is Struck Again By Heavy Rains

LOS ANGELES, March 1 (WP).—A huge storm system rolled northward out of the Pacific into southern California yesterday, dumping heavy rain on eight counties and causing more flooding and landslides in the Los Angeles area.

The National Weather Service said that more than 2.5 inches of rain could fall in the coastal areas and as much as 4 to 6 inches in the foothills and mountains by this afternoon, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Flood watches were issued for Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties.



HOSTAGE FLEE—As two policemen watch, hostage David Kerr races past to safety after being released by a gunman who held him and two other real estate agents prisoner in Fullerton, Calif. The others were freed after gunman gave up.

Associated Press

Claims Interference in Probe

Senator Critical of Carter-Lance Friendship

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—President Carter "appears to be obstructing justice" because he has continued a formal friendship with Bert Lance, his former budget director, during a federal investigation of Mr. Lance's finances.

Mr. Lance has publicly denied charges in his 36-count indictment that he was a secret agent of the South Korean government, much of whom now retired. The bulk of that money went to five former congressmen. Mr. Park has

query into Mr. Lance's banking and personal financial practices.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department also are taking part in the investigation.

The grand jury, so far, has been used only to subpoena documents, a Justice Department source said yesterday. It is not believed to be hearing testimony at the bars for possible criminal charges.

Sen. Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming said that a special prosecutor should be appointed in the case because Mr. Carter's public praise of Mr. Lance "has a chilling effect" on both prosecutors and witnesses taking part in the investigation of Mr. Lance's personal finances.

The former director of the Office of Management and Budget resigned last year after allegations that he used his positions at two Georgia banks to increase his own wealth.

The Justice Department, through a federal grand jury in Atlanta, is coordinating an investigation or that the department

wasn't pursuing it vigorously.

He said that Sen. Wallop seemed to be suggesting that Mr. Carter condemned Mr. Lance publicly or "cast off his old friend as a leper." Sen. Wallop said that his point was that someone at the Justice Department should advise President Carter to "cool it" in his public dealings with Mr. Lance until the investigation is completed.

He cited Mr. Carter's appearance with Mr. Lance at a fund-raising dinner in Atlanta in January and Mr. Lance's continued use of a diplomatic passport as signs that could indicate that Mr. Carter was interfering in the investigation.

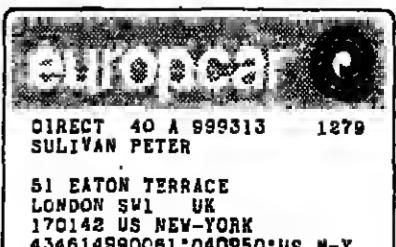
Mr. Civiletti countered that the investigators "don't give a damn" whether or not Mr. Lance has a special passport. He said President Carter's future relationship with Mr. Lance was a personal rather than a legal question.

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*After Britain Blocks Low-Cost Service***Braniff Cites 'Outrage' in U.S. on Fare Rebuff**

LONDON, March 1 (AP).—The head of Braniff International Airways said today that "there is outrage" in the United States over British reluctance to allow cheap fares on transatlantic air routes.

Braniff Chairman Harding Lawrence was speaking at London's Gatwick Airport after what was to have been the airline's inaugural flight from London to Dallas-Fort Worth was halted by the British-U.S. squabble over the cheap fares.

"There is outrage in the United States," Mr. Lawrence said. "Our Congress has expressed great displeasure to the British Embassy. They supported Concorde and now we are being discriminated against."

A Braniff Boeing 747 was scheduled to begin the daily ser-

vices today between Gatwick just south of London, and Dallas-Fort Worth. But the CAB has refused to allow Braniff to charge the higher fares that Britain wants.

Other Airlines

"We have been forced to cancel today's flight to Dallas, which should have been at 11:45," Mr. Lawrence said. "Our passengers have been transferred to other airlines. Another 385 should be leaving Dallas for London tonight, but that flight has also been canceled."

Mr. Lawrence said, "There is very little that Braniff can do. The dispute is solely between the British and American governments."

Britain has refused to approve

the low fares agreed to between Braniff and the CAB, and the CAB has refused to allow Braniff to charge the higher fares that Britain wants.

"We're caught in the middle while the two governments are eyeball to eyeball in confrontation," a Braniff spokesman said at Gatwick. "It is all very disappointing, but we are still hopeful that they will be able to resolve their differences."

Braniff booking clerks were telling persons today: "We are not operating today or tomorrow. But we plan to start on Friday, subject to agreement between the two governments."

'Considerable' Loss

"We have 60,000 other passengers booked on this route," Mr. Lawrence said. "In terms of revenue the loss will be considerable."

Meanwhile, British Airways and British Caledonian Airways, the two British airlines that serve the United States, were concerned by reports from Washington that the Carter administration is considering banning a British service to a U.S. city in retaliation for the action concerning Braniff.

"As far as we are concerned, under the new Bermuda air agreement it would be illegal if the Americans stopped our service," a spokesman for British Caledonian said.

British Caledonian has direct Boeing 707 flights between Gatwick and Houston, and is said to be the most probable target if action is taken.

Dutch Votes Bar N-Bomb Stand

THE HAGUE, March 1 (UPI).—The lower house of parliament

defeated two anti-neutron bomb motions early today.

A motion, which the opposition Labor party introduced and which called on the government to declare itself publicly against the deployment of neutron weapons in Europe, was rejected by 78 votes to 61. A Christian Democratic motion saying that adding the neutron bomb to the arsenal of the Atlantic alliance should be prevented but that a possible waiving of the bomb should be used as an argument in disarmament talks with the East bloc was rejected by show of hands.

The question of deployment of neutron bombs in Europe is still under debate in NATO. The United States has said that it needs the consent of its European allies to deploy them.

Smith, 3 Black Leaders Said To Seek Transition on Dec. 31

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 1 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders reportedly agreed today that Rhodesia—ruled by a white minority for nearly a century—should begin its transition to black rule on Dec. 31.

Conference sources also reported that Mr. Smith and the three black politicians achieved "significant progress" toward forming a transitional government. But the sources said that some crucial details were still unresolved.

Agreement on a target date for majority rule was reached during a three-hour session of the three-month-old conference attended by Mr. Smith and the three black leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

The sources said that it also

House Approves Rise In U.S. Debt Limit

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI).—The House Ways and Means Committee voted yesterday to raise the ceiling on the federal debt by \$7 billion through March 1, 1972, to \$24 billion.

The committee also agreed to an increase of \$6 billion in the amount of bonds the Treasury may sell without regard to the statutory 4.25-per-cent interest rate ceiling and to let the Treasury secretary increase the interest rate on savings bonds which under current law cannot pay more than 6 per cent.

The debt ceiling is currently at \$75 billion through March 31, at which time it was supposed to revert to its permanent level of \$40 billion.

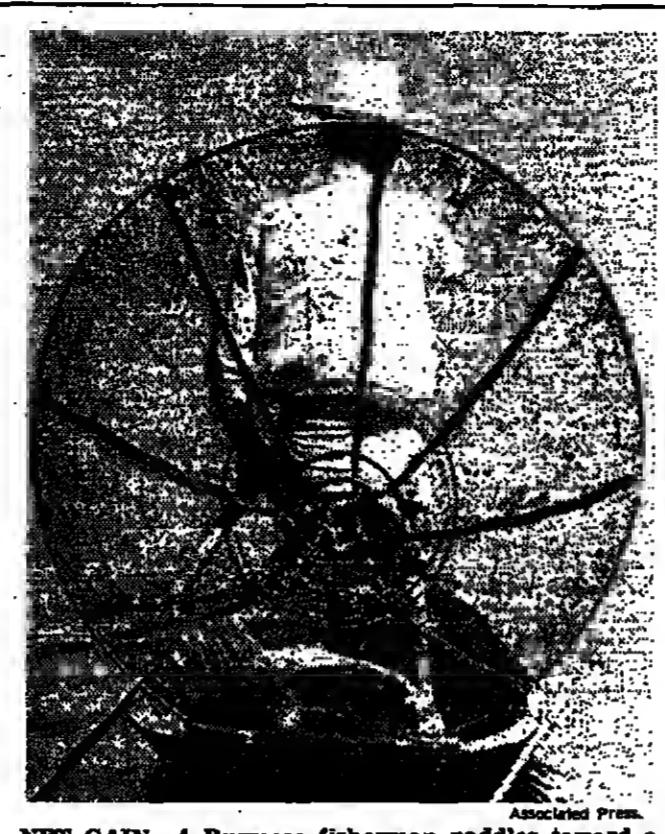
Rejection Is Asked

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 1 (AP).—Africans here have decided to ask that the UN Security Council meet and reject the recently announced internal settlement for Rhodesia, an African member of the council said today.

Ambassador Radha Krishna Ramphul of Mauritius said that the African group of 49 UN members wanted the 15-nation council to take up the matter Monday.

A motion, which the opposition Labor party introduced and which called on the government to declare itself publicly against the deployment of neutron weapons in Europe, was rejected by 78 votes to 61. A Christian Democratic motion saying that adding the neutron bomb to the arsenal of the Atlantic alliance should be prevented but that a possible waiving of the bomb should be used as an argument in disarmament talks with the East bloc was rejected by show of hands.

The question of deployment of neutron bombs in Europe is still under debate in NATO. The United States has said that it needs the consent of its European allies to deploy them.



Associated Press
NET GAIN—A Burmese fisherman paddles toward a new site for his circular fish trap in Inle Lake, Burma.

U.S. Actress Zara Cully, 86, Dies

LOS ANGELES, March 1 (AP).—Zara Cully Brown, 86, whose last role was Mother Jefferson in the popular CBS show "The Jeffersons," died yesterday.

The stage name of the actress, a native of Worcester, Mass., was Zara Cully. She appeared in such movies as "The Learning Tree," "The Liberation of L.B. Jones," "The Great White Hope," "Ghetto Woman" and "Brother John."

Adolfo Mario Savino
ROME, March 1 (UPI).—Funeral services were held today for

Adolfo Mario Savino, 68, a former Argentine defense minister and former ambassador to Italy. Mr. Savino died here yesterday of cancer. He had lived here since 1975.

Mutlu Menderes

ANKARA, March 1 (UPI).—Mutlu Menderes, 41, a noted political figure and son of the late Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes, died today at a hospital here from injuries suffered in a traffic accident. Mr. Menderes was a leading deputy in the opposition Justice party.

Janusz Meissner
WARSAW, March 1 (Reuters).—Janusz Meissner, 78, Polish author, wartime correspondent and former officer in the Royal Air Force, died in Krakow yesterday, newspapers reported today.

Laura Garello
MODENA, Italy, March 1 (AP).—Laura Garello, wife of Enzo Ferrari, the auto maker, died Monday at a hospital after a long illness, relatives said yesterday.

Finnish Leader Sworn In
HELSINKI, March 1 (Reuters).—Urho Kekkonen V, the President of Finland since 1956, was formally sworn in today for a new six-year term.

He criticized the Globe for re-

Rickover Admits Study Is Needed**House Unit Probes Radiation in Shipyards**

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI).—Adm. Hyman Rickover agreed yesterday on the need for an analysis of radiation exposure by workers at the Navy's six shipyards.

During his testimony, Dr. Najarian described the difficulties he encountered with the Navy and his own employer during his personal effort to develop facts on the Portsmouth situation.

He said that he began with one of his own patients who had been a shipyard worker. From him, Dr. Najarian learned of others and decided that he would see if there was a pattern.

When he sought information on former shipyard employees, Navy officials at Portsmouth turned him down.

Late in October, on his own, he mailed questionnaires to the families of 40 former shipyard workers whose names he had obtained.

Four days later, his immediate supervisor in Boston was contacted by the VA in Washington and asked about Dr. Najarian's study. Dr. Najarian was told to

make it clear to all those he contacted that the VA not supporting his work.

In mid-November, based on the first answers to his questionnaire, Dr. Najarian decided that he needed additional help. When it was clear that the VA could not help him, he said he turned to the Boston Globe.

At one point, he said, the Navy claimed to have studied 56,000 individuals exposed to nuclear radiation and "found that radiation workers have a lower incidence of leukemia and cancer" than the general population. Dr. Najarian called that a deceptive release since it covered only uniformed Navy personnel who served on ships and not the shipyard workers.

Subcommittee members were critical of the Navy for its refusal to provide Dr. Najarian with the names of deceased shipyard workers. Adm. Rickover, however, said that their legal counsel's advice was that release of such information would violate the Privacy Act.

Strike Is Called in Nicaragua To Protest Killing of Students

MANAGUA, March 1 (UPI).—Opposition leaders called a 24-hour general strike today to protest the fatal shooting of three students in a new move against the rule of President Anastasio Somoza.

The work stoppage was called by the Democratic Union for Liberation, a coalition of opposition political parties and labor unions that led a recent two-week national strike that crippled nearly 80 per cent of the nation's commerce.

At least 34 persons died in three days of civil strife that has included attacks on troops by masked Indians, bombings, student demonstrations and retaliatory raids by the National Guard.

Classes Suspended
MANAGUA's Ruben Dario University, where three students were shot to death by National Guardsmen Monday night in what the rector called "brutal aggression," decided to suspend classes until May 2.

Observers said that at least 10 bombs exploded in the capital last night, damaging buildings and buses. Blackouts occurred in several neighborhoods. Troops used tear gas to disperse 500 demonstrators at a wake for one of the slain students.

Indians in Leon, 56 miles west of Managua, dug ditches and built barricades last night in anticipation of renewed fighting with the National Guard. During

Gen. Somoza, whose family has ruled Nicaragua since the 1960s, has pledged to return to private life in 1981 after retiring from the presidency and as chief of the National Guard.

Japan Gales Kill 2

TOKYO, March 1 (Reuters).—Two persons were killed and at least 50 injured today when gales lashed central and northern Japan, police said.

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New York Now British Airways New Yorker flies every day except Saturday.
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Washington British Airways Concorde flies to Washington every Monday and Saturday.
Leave London 13.00 — arrive Washington 12.10 (local time).

Bahrain British Airways Concorde flies London-Bahrain in 4½ hours every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.
Leave London at 13.00 — arrive Bahrain 20.15 (local time).

'Can we help you?'
British airways



FASHION NOTES

U.S. Adventure Attracts House of Laroche

By Hebe Dorsey
PARIS, March 1 (IHT).—The big American adventure that keeps attracting European talent like a magnet has still another follower. Designer Guy Laroche has just come back from New York where he chose the scene of his first American boutique.

"It will be on 57th Street, between Fifth and Madison," Mr. Laroche said, "because I

feel it is the most elegant street in New York today. I was offered shops on Fifth Avenue, but turned them down because I feel the best spots are already taken. As for Madison Avenue, the best locations are too far uptown for my taste."

Mr. Laroche's boutique will be the first of an ambitious project of 30 boutiques to be opened within five years all over the

United States. "But whereas the others will be financed by an American group, that first one will be strictly ours," Mr. Laroche said.

It is due to open next fall and Mr. Laroche said he hopes to open in Los Angeles at the same time. The decor will be pretty much the same as in his other boutiques, with beige and brown dominating, but he will also introduce a new shade of orange, "to pep things up."

Dressing Up

As far as fashion is concerned, Mr. Laroche said that he will design a special dressy collection, "because American women have a definite tendency to dress up in the evening," he said. "Much more so than French women."

He also finds there is a need for more city clothes in New York. "Their sportswear is very good and inexpensive. Dressy clothes, on the other hand, are terribly expensive. And I don't see much in between."

Pricewise, Mr. Laroche has cut corners so tight that he has the most inexpensive couturier's ready-to-wear in Paris. So he feels that his merchandise, priced between \$100 and \$450, will be highly competitive.

A late-comer in the American adventure, Mr. Laroche said that before now "I simply was not ready. And although I had been offered to collaborate with American department stores, I wasn't quite happy with that formula either. Stores have all kinds of problems and I cannot expect them to worry about me. This way is much better because I'll be my own boss."

A quiet, solid and unpretentious designer, Mr. Laroche, who has been in business 25 years, has

kept pretty much out of the fashion rat race while climbing a steady, safe road.

The planned chain of 30 American boutiques will be another feather in the cap of a designer who already has a couture line, both men's and women's ready-to-wear, home linens, his-and-hers perfumes and cosmetics plus 20 boutiques scattered all over the world, from Milan to Montreal.

The forthcoming French elections

are having an impact on the Paris fashion world, Karl Lagerfeld, Chloé's designer, said. Although the ready-to-wear collections will not be shown till April 8, "I'm trying to finish up before the second round of the elections [March 19], just in case we run into trouble with strikes and all that. Of course, I won't be quite done, because of fabric problems, but I'm doing my best to rush things."

Mr. Lagerfeld also feels that the general spirit of the collections will be affected by the elections.

"If France goes left, clothes will have to be more anonymous, less flamboyant," he said. "If the [ruling] majority wins, that means one will be able to go along pretty much as we did before."

Jean-Louis Scherrer's much-acclaimed couture collection is also a solid commercial success. "We're so busy we cannot take any more orders until April 21." Mr. Scherrer said. "Mrs. Houphouët-Boigny [wife of the Ivory Coast President] ordered close to \$40,000 worth of clothes.

As for Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, "Yes, she is still our most faithful customer," Mr. Scherrer said, "but this time, she ordered even more than usual."

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Designer Pierre Balmain was

recently made an officer of the

Legion of Honor by Edgar Faure,

president of the National Assem-

bly. ***

The first ready-to-wear Chanel

boutique, due to open this spring,

has been delayed until next fall

for technical reasons. It will be

located at 31 Rue Cambon, in the

same building as the Chanel

couture house.

"We're breaking everything up

and making two separate en-

trances," Chanel's ready-to-wear

designer, Philippe Guibourgé, said.

Mr. Guibourgé also said that

another Paris boutique was in the

cards this year for Chanel as well

as two in Japan and more to come

in Europe next year.

The opera was Arnold Schoen-

berg's "Erwartung," composed in

1900 but still a great rarity in

Italian opera houses (it had been

given previously at the Comme-

du-Monde only once, a decade ago).

Brief as it is, the work is any-

thing but easy; still, the Comme-

du-Monde orchestra performed it with

fluent precision.

The first performances, con-

ducted by Christoph von Dohn-

ány, were enthusiastically received

by the local press; Alexander

Sander, who followed him on the

podium, was equally successful.

Similarly, the soprano Dunja

Veljovic replaced Anja Silja in

the opera's sole part. Young and

attractive, Miss Veljovic made a

strong impression; The voice is

remarkably true and expressive,

ranging from icy clarity to sensu-

al warmth (this Yugoslav artist

will make her Bayreuth debut

next summer). It is only a pity that Marie Schifano did not

provide her with a more romantic

set and Giancarlo Nanni did

not direct her with more insis-

tiveness; all the same, her acting

was as attractive as her singing.

Based on Luciano Berio's "

"Sequenza 3," Paolo Portolani's

15-minute ballet "Donne" was

being seen for the first time ever.

Against the taped voice of

Cathy Berberian, Portolani

offered a wide sampler of his tech-

nical possibilities. Though he was

the only dancer, he was not alone

on the stage. Five statuary

models appear and disappear be-

hind some screens, first elaborately

costumed until, at the end, they are

wearing only body stockings and per-

haps stockings.

The dancer's attitude toward

these Ziegfeld-like apparitions is

largely one of fear and trembling,

sometimes with delightfully comic

effect. The imaginative sets

(projected on a scrim), the cos-

times, and the all-important

lighting are the work of Beni

Montresor, virtual co-creator of

the piece.

The Béjart choreography of

Stravinsky's "Les Noces" is over

15 years old and it remains one

of his most immediately pleasing,

vivid creations. It is also ideal

for a corps de ballet like the

Comme-du-Monde's, a less than perfect

ensemble. The organization is

improving, however, and this

production gave welcome evi-

dence of discipline and goodwill.

Marga Nativo, the local prima

ballerina, danced well, partnered

by the Béjart stalwart Jorge

Dunn.

Roberto Gebbia, the Comme-

du-Monde's chorus master, conducted

with enthusiasm, and the chorus,

too, gave a heartening display of

its growing bravura. A pretty

and rousing conclusion to an

enjoyable evening and a season

that has usually been successful

and, on occasion, triumphant.

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Guy Laroche

WAVERLEY ROOT

Taming Tigers With Strong Ginger

This is a practical age, so let us examine the subject of ginger by first considering two of its useful aspects.

Ginger, according to a French Dr. Fallet so obscure that I have been unable to discover either his first name or his date, confers on those who use it absolute power over any tiger—they may happen to meet; they become so gentle that a man can ride them like a horse." In case surly tigers do not happen to be your problem, here is another helpful household hint: Ginger will dispel incubus.

It is not surprising that a spice to which such potent powers have been attributed should have been considered synonymous with force. Ginger is an ingredient of chutney, whose name comes from the Hindi *chatni*, designating strong spicy condiments. In the Basilicata region of southern Italy, when a dish is called "strong," this means that it is dominated by ginger, a flavor there so common, probably because the Saracens once ruled the area that it is unnecessary to name specifically the spice which accounts for its strength.

Ginger is the root (rhizome) of *Zingiber officinale*, prob. native to the Pacific islands, says Webster, to which

it seems, however, that some trickery led through all the same. A British authority says that ginger reached England only in the 13th century, but another maintains that it was known there "before the Conquest"—that is, before

1066. We are usually told that ginger disappeared from Europe after the collapse of the Roman Empire and until Marco Polo rediscovered it in China and India; it

was not until Marco Polo rediscovered it in China and India; it

was not until Marco Polo rediscovered it in China and India; it

Dollar's Sharp Fall Continues

LONDON, March 1 (AP-DJ)—The central banks of Europe and the United States failed to maintain orderly conditions on the foreign exchange market today and dealers were chaotic, with traders finding it intensely difficult to set rates and commercial customers having to make hasty decisions.

During the day, the dollar scored new lows against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc before a late rebound. Willingness to sell dollars, apparently due to a spreading lack of confidence in the U.S. currency, was evident in all quarters, dealers said.

An upturn in the dollar's fortunes late in the day was partly due to a move by Switzerland extending the negative interest charge of 40 per cent a year to Swiss franc deposits of foreign central banks.

"In the past four years, I have never seen such a crazy market in the sense of the speed of rate movements on small amounts of

money and extraordinarily wide spreads" between bid and asked rates, one dealer at a major U.S. bank here said.

The central banks aren't maintaining an orderly market. When the dollar broke through the 2-mark level (against the West German currency) it dropped immediately to 1.9850 marks without resistance. There is no logic, order or consistency to the market," he added.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar breached the 2-mark level for the first time in history, falling to a new intraday low of 1.9750 marks. It later recovered to finish at 2.0145 marks down 30 points from the day.

The U.S. fund plummeted against the Swiss franc 1.7600 francs—an all-time low—before recovering to 1.8200 francs, down 15 cents from late yesterday. At times, the spread between bid and asked rates stretched to an unusually wide 15 cents, reflecting the thin and nervous ac-

tivity and the lack of sufficient central bank support.

Part of the reason for the U.S. currency's late rebound was an announcement by Switzerland extending a negative interest charge of 40 per cent a year to Swiss franc deposits of foreign central banks. The move follows a similar imposition on private holdings of over 5 million francs, announced late Friday.

A Swiss National Bank spokesman in Zurich said deposits of foreign central banks currently total 3 billion francs. He said that almost 40 central banks had such deposits.

Although Swiss authorities have imposed a ban on non-resident purchases of Swiss stocks and bonds as well as a quota limitation on purchases of new Swiss foreign bond issues, some Swiss bankers were skeptical that these measures would be effective.

"There is nothing to prevent a Swiss resident from acquiring domestic securities and taking them abroad for resale at a premium," one Swiss banker commented. "To my knowledge, this is already being done on a fairly large scale," he added.

The dollar also got a late boost, after most operators had withdrawn from the market for the day, when the New York Federal Reserve Bank apparently inter-

vened to stabilize the market. In the absence of effective U.S. measures to cut energy imports or plug its current-account deficit by such measures as official borrowing abroad, many foreign exchange observers here think the Bundesbank may gradually be losing its enthusiasm for intervention.

Banks emphasize that the government and central bank are very cautious about the idea of exchange controls because of the fear of being labelled interventionists as protectionists, and also because of the likelihood that such controls could drive still more DM-dominated business to offshore markets such as Luxembourg and London.

They also point out the imposition of controls in West Germany would represent a much more drastic move than the Swiss restrictions this week.

This is because the mark has traditionally been much more free of regulation than the Swiss franc and plays a much more important role in international trade and currency movements.

In Bonn, where a routine Cabinet meeting took place this morning, government sources could not offer any comment on whether or not the subject of the dollar was aired.

Possible controls that could be imposed would be an increase in the punitive minimum reserve ratio on the foreign liabilities of banks or further restrictions on foreign purchases of domestic securities, market sources said.

The Bundesbank could also decide to ban interest payments on non-resident bank accounts, they said. A stricter measure, which could only be decided by the government, would be to re-introduce the "bardepol" deposit rule to restrict West German borrowing abroad.

Such banks are in effect under the fixed exchange rate system and were phased out in 1974-75.

Intervention in marks by the Bundesbank, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and European central banks participating in the joint currency float now totals over 15 billion DM since the start of October.

The indows represented by this intervention are recognized

by the Bundesbank as potential sources of inflation.

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A central bank notice quoting

ANKARA, March 1 (Reuters).—Turkey today devalued its currency drastically—23 per cent against the dollar—in an apparent move to trim its huge trade deficit.

The devaluation, in line with consistent demands by the International Monetary Fund, may also lead to a reopening of credit lines the country needs to finance its huge outstanding debt.

A central bank notice quoting

Bank Wants to Offer U.S. Foreign Currency Accounts

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI)—U.S. residents would be the first to open domestic bank accounts denominated in foreign currencies such as Swiss francs or deutsche marks if a petition filed by Bank of America with the Federal Reserve Board is approved.

The Bank of America's request for authorization to offer credit and accept deposits in foreign currencies, however, presents a problem for the Fed during its period of transition between chairman. Approval could put further speculative pressure on the dollar during a period of international monetary strain. Moreover, because of new legislation, the Fed's disapproval may not be legally binding, which means the Bank of America might be able to go ahead with its plan anyway.

In that case, it becomes a question of how far moral suasion can be stretched, regulatory officials said.

Similar requests came before the Fed in 1973 and 1975 but the Fed was able to keep the Bank of America from acting by saying that such accounts would

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Kellogg		
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	\$70.3	\$23.1
Profits	22.5	21.0
Per Share	0.29	0.27
Year		
Revenue	1,530.0	1,390.0
Profits	138.2	130.4
Per Share	1.81	1.71
Occidental Petroleum		
Year		
Revenue	6,000.0	5,500.0
Profits	217.9	183.7
Per Share	2.92	2.77

Japan Cash Reserves

TOKYO, March 1 (Reuters).—Japan's official external reserves rose \$613 million in February to an all-time high of \$24.19 billion at the end of the month, compared with \$18.82 billion at end-February last year, the Finance Ministry said.

John Keane, a spokesman for the Bank of America, said it was still at the "exploratory" stage in developing the new accounts.

But just what the demand might be is uncertain. In the mid-1970s, when Americans were again permitted to buy gold, a rush was expected by many, but it never developed. In telephone conversations, New York City bankers did not voice great enthusiasm for the idea of domestic bank accounts in foreign currencies. "At this moment we can't see that it would be attractive," Walter Wriston, president of Citibank, said. "Besides," he added, "I don't see a very active blue-collar market for Swiss francs."

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1978

Tripling Said to Be Needed**EEC Spending Seen Too Little**

BRUSSELS, March 1 (AP)—Twenty years after the start of their adventure in European unity, the countries of the Common Market are spending jointly about \$15.5 billion this year—only 25 per cent of what their governments

to bring more unity of European currencies and European economies. Joint spending would have to be at least tripled. A more ambitious program of unity would cost six to nine times as much—that is, a joint budget that could reach well over \$100 billion.

And about three-quarters of the money goes for one purpose: To keep a high level of prices for farm products, and a consequently high level of food prices for the European housewife.

The budget figures were brought out today at a briefing by Dieter Frisch, a high official who deals with the budget on the staff of the European Commission—the Common Market executive.

He estimated that in the United States, the federal government accounts for about half the total government spending. The rest comes from state and local governments.

Looking at it another way, Mr. Frisch said the spending by the Common Market accounts for only 0.8 per cent of the total production of the member countries. In the United States and West Germany, federal spending amounts to roughly 25 per cent of the gross national product—more than 30 times as much.

A report has been made to the Commission on the joint spending that would be required if the Common Market moves toward greater unity. It was made by Sir Donald MacDonald, chief economic adviser of the Confederation of British Industries, and a group of European experts.

N.Y. Fed Urges Wage and Price Program

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP-DJ).—An incomes policy for the United States designed to restrain wage and price increases might be necessary to deal with the nation's inflation problems, the influential Federal Reserve Bank of New York suggested in its annual report released yesterday.

The suggestion, coming from a usually steadfast opponent of wage and price controls, surprised economists. Although the New York bank did not specify any particular type of program, "what is needed" it said, "is a means of breaking" inflationary psychology, where wage and price decisions "continue to build in expectation of future inflation." It noted that although price-control programs in the past have not been successful, "there may be lessons all nations can learn from these experiments with incomes policies."

The report singled out Britain's program of tax cuts and voluntary wage restraints as "especially interesting." A Fed spokesman declined to elaborate on the bank's statement. "We aren't going to expand" on the statement, he said, fully considering.

The New York bank joins a growing list of government officials and others seeking such a federal restraint program. President Carter has proposed a voluntary plan under which corporations would limit wage and price increases. And Henry Wallace, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has proposed giving tax incentives to companies that bold wage increases in line with gains in productivity.

Several economists were quick to criticize the New York Reserve Bank's stance. "Government policy makers are again seeking the wrong prescription," warned one economist. "It's destined to fail, simply postponing the day of reckoning." Similarly, another said controls will "distort" resource allocation. Price controls

ZURICH, March 1 (AP-DJ).—Rainer Gut, chief executive of Crédit Suisse, said today that the bank's accounts for 1977 allowed for depreciation and less provisions totaling 1.2 billion Swiss francs, an amount that represented the upper limit of losses that the bank may have suffered from the Chiasso scandal.

Mr. Gut was answering questions at a press conference to announce the 1977 results, which showed that net profit of the bank rose 33 million to 235 million francs.

The report singled out Britain's program of tax cuts and voluntary wage restraints as "especially interesting." A Fed spokesman declined to elaborate on the bank's statement. "We aren't going to expand" on the statement, he said, fully considering.

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Crédit Suisse Reports**Chiasso Loss Limit**

imposed in 1971 by President Nixon, he adds. "The program merely served to postpone the inevitable acceleration in domestic prices which resulted from an overexpansive fiscal and monetary policy," an economist says. The income-policy approach, he added, "ignores the enormous economic and social costs and is no substitute for necessary moderation in fiscal and monetary policy."

Some analysts said the renewed discussion of income policies is reflective of a change in sentiment at the Fed. In recent months, for example, the Fed, in carrying out monetary policy, has placed increased weight on keeping interest rates stable. At the same time, the Fed has paid less attention to short-run swings in the nation's money supply. Nonetheless, in suggesting further exploration of an incomes policy, the New York Fed stressed that it can't "take the place of monetary and fiscal moderation."

Stock Prices Boosted By Buying, Dollar Rise

NEW YORK, March 1 (UPI).

Copper & Brass Inc.'s aluminum smelter and rolling mill at Scottsboro, Ala., because of a government challenge on anti-trust grounds. Revere rose 3.8 to 11 3/8.

Kennecott picked up 1 3/4 to 21 3/8.

Among the actives, Bogen, the volume leader, rose 1 1/8 to 31 1/8 and Occidental Petroleum, which reported higher earnings, rose 3 5/8 to 22 5/8.

Prices finished lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 0.15 to 122.72.

Japan TV Output Drops Sharply

TOKYO, March 1 (AP-DJ).—Japan's color television production, shipments and exports during January dropped sharply compared with the like period last year, the Electronics Industries Association of Japan said today.

It said production in January totaled 559,000 sets, a decrease of 23 per cent compared with the corresponding month of 1977.

It said shipments, representing completed sales, during January totaled 331,000 sets, a drop of 15.6 per cent, and its customs-cleared exports in the same month totaled 242,000 sets, 16.1 per cent less than in January.

The association said exports to the United States totaled 128,000 sets, a 6.3-per-cent decrease.

U.S. Steel Withdraws Anti-Dumping Petition

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI).—U.S. Steel Corp. withdrew its anti-dumping petition charging that the six largest Japanese steel producers had been dumping steel products in the U.S., the Treasury said today.

The petition, which covers imports valued at \$1.2 billion in 1977, was filed last September.

The Treasury said that U.S. Steel sent a letter to the Treasury yesterday stating that U.S. Steel "is willing to agree to withdraw its anti-dumping petition involving Japanese steel."

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 1

(Continued from preceding page.)

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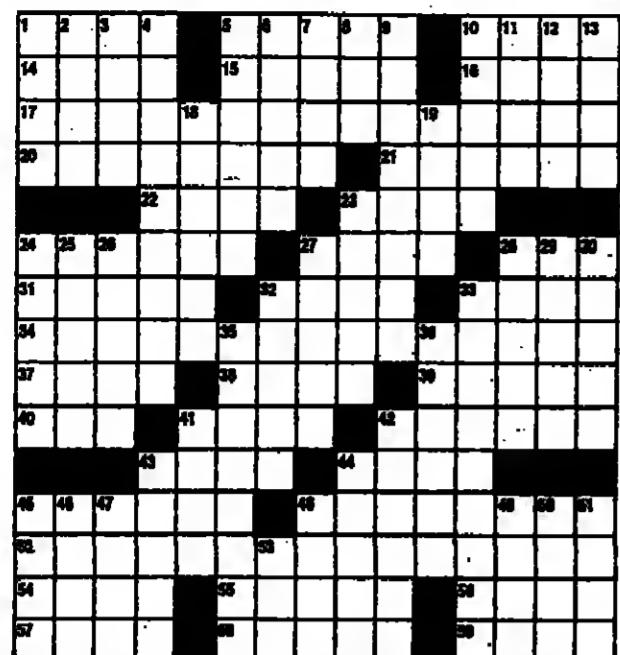
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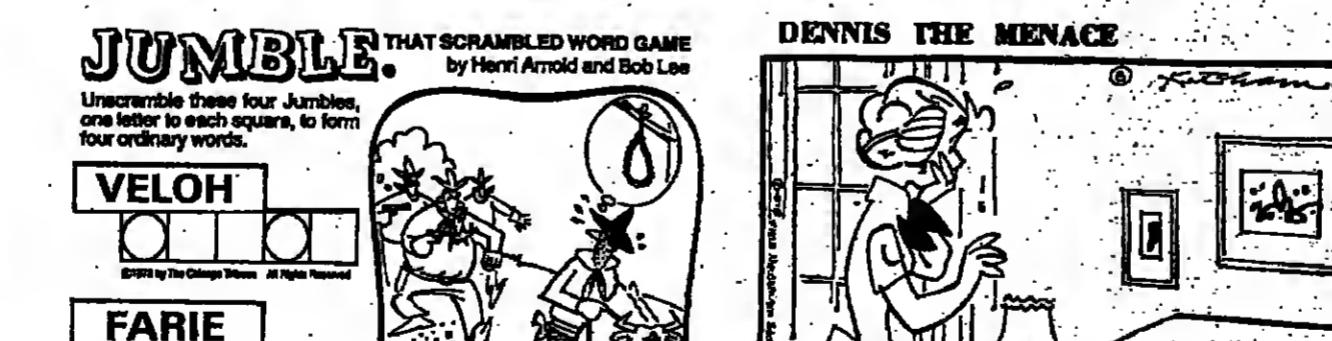
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Algeria (air)-5	124.00	62.00	34.50	Madagascar (air) ...-5	195.00	97.50	54.00
Australia (air) ...-3	228.00	114.00	63.00	Malta (air)-8	118.00	59.00	32.00
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Burma (air) ...-5	273.00	136.50	75.00	Nepal (air)-5	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bulgaria (air) ...-8	118.00	59.00	32.00	NetherlandsGld.	294.00	142.00	79.00
Canada (air) ...-5	228.00	114.00	63.00	New Zealand (air) ...-5	292.00	146.00	81.00
Cebu (air)-8	273.00	136.50	75.00	Norway (air) ..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	145.00
Cyprus (air) ...-5	118.00	59.00	32.00	Pakistan (air) ...-5	228.00	114.00	63.00
Czechoslov. (air) ...-5	118.00	59.00	32.00	Philippines (air) ...-5	173.00	86.50	78.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00	Poland (air)-5	118.00	59.00	32.00
Dobel (air)-5	228.00	114.00	63.00	Polynesia (F.J.) (air) ...-5	195.00	97.50	54.00
Ethiopia (air) ...-8	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air) Esc.	4,000.00	2,000.00	1,100.00
Finland (air) .. F.M.	442.00	221.00	123.00	Romania (air)-?	118.00	59.00	32.00
FranceF.F.	412.00	206.00	122.00	Saudi Arabia (air) ...-5	171.00	85.50	47.00
GermanyD.M.	273.00	136.50	75.00	Singapore (air) ...-5	228.00	136.50	75.00
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Greece (air) ...Dr.	2,750.00	1,375.00	1,050.00	Spain (air) ...Ptas.	6,600.00	4,300.00	2,350.00
Hong Kong (air) ...-5	273.00	136.50	75.00	Sri Lanka (air) ...-5	228.00	114.00	63.00
Hungary (air) ...-5	118.00	59.00	32.00	Sweden (air) ...S.Kr.	444.00	222.00	127.00
India (air)-5	228.00	114.00	63.00	Switzerland ...SFr.	308.00	150.00	82.00
Indonesia (air) ...-5	273.00	136.50	75.00	Thailand (air) ...-8	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)-5	171.00	85.50	47.00	Tunisia (air)-5	74.00	36.50	34.50
Iraq (air)-5	171.00	85.50	47.00	Turkey (air)-5	118.00	59.00	32.00
Iceland (air) ...-5	118.00	59.00	32.00	U.A.R. (air)-5	171.00	85.50	47.00
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Japan (air)-5	171.00	85.50	47.00	U.S.A. (air)-5	195.00	97.50	54.00
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Jamaica (air) ...-5	228.00	114.00	63.00	Yugoslavia (air) ...-5	118.00	59.00	32.00

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS
 1 Servicewoman of 1942
 5 Canine complaint
 10 Use an ax
 14 Stowpot
 15 Exhaust
 16 Yorkshire river
 17 Diaper
 20 Notably
 21 "Stipulation"
 22 Diminutive ending
 23 Mackarel's big cousin
 24 Schismatic state
 27 Kind of sand or worm
 28 Exclamations
 31 Mud or Novacek
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 33 Inviting youngster
 34 Geographer's hypothetical time
 35 Mineral find
 38 Sty sound
 39 Local official in Canada
 40 After ar
 41 Ice raft
 42 "In the chips"
 43 Deimos or Photos, to Mars
 44 Grossly coarse
 45 Outer hangout
 46 Guaranteed
 47 Trunk for Tut
 48 Pycnester's gadget
 49 Paraglare
 50 Small sign
 51 Choleric follower
 52 Rubber source
 53 Feds
 54 British style
 55 Ventilated
 56 Muscular spasm
 57 Lift with effort
 58 Km of fish
 59 Eagles
 60 The opposition
 61 Set straight
 62 Made a trajectory
 63 Divide equally
 64 Roughing it
 65 Noun coding
 66 Meal for Holmes' "Autocrat"
 67 Like Williamsburg, Va.
 68 Mangia
 69 Lamb, e.g.
 70 Site of the vocal cords
 71 Motorized bike
 72 Calcutta cash
 73 Narcissist's love
 74 Mishmash
 75 Brut's prop
 76 Agitated state
 77 Mosque V.I.P.
 78 Ver
 79 Actress Barbara
 80 mode



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Yesterday's Jumble: BEIGE CHOKES DEAFEN CALICO

Answer: The hens went on strike because they were tired of working for this - "CHICKEN FEED!"

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'Catch 22' Rules**Criticism of NCAA Focuses on Rights**

By Gordon S. White Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT).—The National Collegiate Athletic Association's enforcement policies were described before a congressional subcommittee yesterday as leading to "belligerent and hostile concepts" in the process.

Dr. Clifton Wharton, president of Michigan State University for the last eight years, told the subcommittee that attempts to meet students' rights during an NCAA investigation were different from the "Catch 22" nature of NCAA regulations.

Wharton resigned from Michigan State when he became chancellor of the State Universities of New York in January. Michigan State football was placed on three-year probation by the NCAA in January, 1976, for rule violations and is still serving that penalty. Wharton stated on some of his experiences and impressions of NCAA regulations, based on the probation.

Varied Charges

Other witnesses during the day were from Michigan State and Mississippi State University, which has just completed a two-year football probation. Among their allegations were the following:

• Two Michigan State assistant football coaches took polygraph tests to prove they were telling the truth, but the NCAA accepted only the word of four Michigan State football players who named the Spartans' coaches of coaches for recruiting.

• David Ernst, an NCAA investigator, threatened and swore at Michigan State players when

Innsbruck Upsets Borussia in Champions Cup Soccer

From Wire Dispatches

INNSBRUCK, Austria, March 1. NEW Innsbruck registered a upset tonight by defeating Russia Moenchengladbach of West Germany, 3-1, in a Champions Cup first-leg quarterfinal. A crowd of 18,000 saw Innsbruck show its clear superiority in the first half when the Austrians piled up a 3-0 lead. Center-half Kurt Weidt hit the left tight with a penalty kick in fourth minute for what might have been another score, and added at least two more solid ones before Peter Konkula made it 1-0 in the seventh minute.

Right-halfback Werner Kriess added in a corner in the 26th minute, and Werner Schwarze made it 3-0 from a free kick in a 26th minute.

The Austrians faded in the second half when they lost Weidt and Schwarze through injuries and the West Germans were unable to score more than one goal, Jupp Heynckes in the 65th minute.

In Amsterdam, Ajax and Juventus of Italy drew, 1-1, in aampions Cup game, with both teams scoring in the last four minutes.

On another champions Cup pitch, in Bruges, Belgium, gets beat Atletico Madrid, 2-0. Spain opened the scoring at 43 minutes, and de Cuellar made it at 57 minutes.

In another match, Joachim Wink's goal gave F.C. Magdeburg

NHL Standings

CANADIAN CONFERENCE

PATRIOTS DIVISION

W L T Pts GF GA

Montreal 38 13 11 87 268 154

Edmonton 38 13 11 87 268 154

Vancouver 38 13 11 87 268 154

Rangers 31 31 11 83 267 216

Saskatchewan 38 13 11 83 267 216

WALES CONFERENCE

NEW YORK DIVISION

44 8 9 67 271 143

Montreal 38 13 11 87 268 154

Edmonton 38 13 11 87 268 154

Vancouver 38 13 11 87 268 154

Montreal 38 13 11 87 268 154

Tuesday's Results

Kenyans Rally Loses

Only Women's Team

NAIROBI, March 1 (Reuters).

—The only women's crew for next month's 26th Safari Motor Rally has withdrawn. The rally chairman, Bharat Bhadrav, said yesterday that British driver, Jill Robinson, had notified the organizers she would not be competing because of an illness. She was to have driven with a local navigator, Yvonne Pratt.

Two late local entries were announced, bringing the total to 72 for the 5,000-kilometer rally, to be run from March 23 to March 27.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

NEW YORK 138, San Antonio 123

Adams 33, Hayward 21; Peutz 27,

Jones 17; Boston 68, Denver 21;

Milwaukee 103, Atlanta 96; Wiltz-

114, Kansas City 107; Wil-

127, D. Johnson 17; Washington

Wright 171.

Chicago 132, Phoenix 115; Holland

101, Milwaukee 93; Davis 36,

Holloman 20; Edwards 20; Davis 36,

Wright 19; Indiana 104; Thompson

100; Edwards 22; Edwards 22;

Philadelphia 92; Smith 27; Avery

Jones 21; Irving 16; Free 16.

he was seeking information in his investigation of the Spartans' football program.

• Michigan State was found guilty of a rule violation that was committed many months before the NCAA rule covering the act went into effect.

• The Mississippi State head football coach, Bob Tyler, did not want to make a statement to the subcommittee because he was concerned about what action the NCAA council might take against Mississippi State as reprisal for appearing at these hearings.

• When a university under investigation asks the NCAA office for evidence and details of the charges being made, the NCAA enforcement staff never gives such information and sometimes answers by adding more charges to the original list.

Fair Play Asked

Rep. James Santini, D-Nev., was yesterday's acting chairman, said, "I have never witnessed anything like this. They [the NCAA] break down the essence of fair play. We're only asking for the rudiments of fair play."

Wharton said that during the course of the NCAA investigation of his university, "I perceived a presumption of guilt." He called for reform of the NCAA from within but said that if this did not work, then colleges should return to Congress for help.

Dr. Jacob Hoefler, a professor at Michigan State who served on that institution's committee to look into the charges against Michigan State, described the NCAA procedure as having "prosecutor, jury and judge all wrapped up in one. You have a kangaroo court."

• Two Michigan State assistant football coaches took polygraph tests to prove they were telling the truth, but the NCAA accepted only the word of four Michigan State football players who named the Spartans' coaches of coaches for recruiting.

• David Ernst, an NCAA investigator, threatened and swore at Michigan State players when



CENTER COURT—Ivie Lewis prepares to begin work.

No Softness in Rough Work When Referee Is a Woman

By Scott Ostler

LOS ANGELES, March 1.—A referee's whistle stopped the action in a high school basketball game and an angry fan, the father of one of the visiting team's players, took the opportunity to express dissatisfaction with the call.

"You home!" he shouted, then quickly corrected the gender: "Homeless!"

As the same referee ran past the visitor's bench, the coach offered a comment: "This isn't girls' basketball, you know."

The referee paid no attention. She didn't become the only woman officiating varsity boys' games here by bursting into tears every time a coach or fan suggested that a women's place is in front of a stove, not behind a whistle.

Ivie Lewis has been officiating basketball for six years and working variety-level games for four. She also works lower-division (nonvarsity) games, girls games, and women's games at the university, college and junior college level.

No Horror Stories

Given an opportunity to relate some of the more colorful and vicious anti-feminine insults and anecdotes of her officiating career, she offers only name, rank and serial number.

"Once the game starts, all they [the coaches] see is a black-and-white striped shirt running up and down the court," says Lewis. "They don't care if you're male or female, black, white, green or purple."

All this means is that Lewis is the coach she is in a black-and-white striped shirt running up and down the court," says Lewis. "They don't care if you're male or female, black, white, green or purple."

Joseph estimates that of every 25 games Lewis works, there are an average of six to eight complaints from coaches, based on sex, and an occasional complaint from a fellow official.

"Competition is very fierce among officials," says Joseph, "but if there is criticism of her within the association, it's not outspoken. She carries herself in a very positive and professional way."

Joseph adds, "She's making good progress . . . but the male coaching end has not yet totally accepted the idea of a female official."

Ivie Lewis relaxes in the room that serves as her office at the 10th Street Recreation Center in West Hollywood. Dressed in a trim, two-piece suit, pants tucked into leather boots, hair neatly styled, she looks more like a saleswoman in a Beverly Hills boutique than a senior recreation director in a park. Her age? Don't ask. She could pass for 35, but isn't, and is "only 5 or 10 pounds over my actual field hockey weight."

"I just officiate and happen to be a woman. Recreation is my job and this [officiating] just happens to be an extension of it. I went into this with the idea I wanted to officiate, not with the idea of pioneering or women's R or anything. I have confidence in my ability and I knew what I could do."

Few Are Called

Every year a few women enter the officiating program but so far only Lewis has weathered the two-year probation.

"It could be," she says, "that women don't want to take the guff. You've got to be hardened."

Lewis says that at varsity games she is often an object of curiosity. "I'll be sitting around in my uniform waiting for the game and one of the kids will come over and say, 'Are you the referee?' I say 'Yes.' They say 'Oh.' It's usually a group of kids watching me and finally they send one of them over to ask. Coaches say, 'We've never had a lady official before.'

And there have been other

Truth Is Otherwise

However, the truth is: (1) Anyone mistaking Ivie Lewis for a male is a candidate for optometric assistance. Lewis is shorter than most men, her hair is longer and her uniform fits differently;

(2) a lot of coaches, players, fans and even fellow officials are just not ready for a female official in a male sport, especially a fast-paced, contact sport like basketball.

Listen to a couple of coaches' opinions (they asked that their names not be used):

Coach A: "They [women] don't know what the game is about. They're not ready for varsity games. Her judgment is horrid. She's so inconsistent, the kids don't know how to play. She intimidates too quickly. No one knew what she was calling."

Coach B: "I think I'm fair and open-minded, but I just feel that women do not have the expertise, they don't have the background, I don't want to criticize or brand, but the few women officials I've had, I've been unhappy with. I feel they don't understand the boys' game. Girls don't play the same. They play a lot of zones and the activity is slow and there's not much contact. Women officials miss a lot of inside fouls and overemphasize things that are not important."

Learning From a Book

He goes on: "Anyone can read a book on officiating, but can you learn to cook by reading a book and never actually cooking? Whether or not a woman could ever learn enough to work a higher level of competition and do a good job and anticipate situations, I don't know. . . . Most of the coaches that I've come in contact with share these views."

One coach who does not is Gary Lutell, Santa Monica varsity coach.

"I know that she is a very capable official," he says. "I've seen her work several lower-level games and do a very good job. But it appears to me that every time she has worked a varsity game, she becomes intimidated by

the pressure."

Los Angeles Times

AP

Art Buchwald

Which Came First?

NEW YORK. It was the kind of conversation you would have at 2 o'clock in the morning at Elaine's Restaurant in New York City. I can't even remember who brought it up, but the question was, "Which was invented first—the wheel or the pot-hole?"

Baker said it was the pothole. He claimed there was no reason for the wheel to be invented unless there was a pothole for it to fit in.

Lazar was of the opposite opinion. "Man developed slowly and invented the wheel by accident. It was only years later that he thought of the idea of digging the pothole to break the size of the wheel."

Halberstam, who is learned in most subjects at 2 o'clock in the morning, said, "It seems to me that two different groups were working on the wheel and the pothole at the same time. When they finished they each realized they had nothing. The wheel had no value to anyone without the pothole, and the pothole was utterly useless without the wheel. But then a man traveling between the two cultures discovered what each group had invented and brought them together."

"What was his name?" Baker wanted to know.

"Arnold," Halberstam replied.

"Arnold what?" Shaw demanded.

"I don't remember. I think of it in moment."

"You're all wrong," said Styron. "The pothole people and wheel people never did see eye to eye. They would never get together. As I heard it, people used to live in potholes before they lived in caves."

"People lived in potholes?" Lazar said.

"Sure," said Styron. "A man would be walking down the road, and when he got tired he would just stretch out in a pothole and go to sleep. Of course, he rarely slept in the same pothole twice."

"But then someone invented the wheel!"

"Who invented the wheel?" Baker wanted to know.

"Sheldon?"

"Sheldon who?" Lazar wanted to know.

"I don't remember his last name. He was a little fellow with reddish hair and had two teeth missing in the front like Leon Spinks." Styron said. "Anyways, Sheldon invented the wheel and folks took to it right away. The only trouble was they kept running over people who were sleeping in the potholes at night. So the people who were being run over started yelling at the people with the wheels and said, 'If you break your head in a club if you drive into my pothole.'"

"Go live in the caves if you don't want to get run over, the wheel people said. And that was the beginning of the first cave men."

"That's a good story," said Lazar.

"There's more," Styron said, "without people sleeping in the potholes, the wheel people started to break and so did the axles. So the wheel people went back to the cave people and said, 'It's okay. You can sleep in the potholes any time you want to. But the cave people had developed intelligence by then and said, 'You wheel people can take a flying leap.' So the wheel people said, 'Well, if you won't sleep in the potholes, the least you can do is fill them up.' And the cave people said, 'The wheel people made the potholes in the first place; they can fill them up if they don't like them.'

"Good for the cave men," Shaw said.

"How was the issue decided?" Halberstam asked.

"It never was. To this day there is nothing in writing that spells out who is responsible for a pothole," Styron concluded.

Somewhere in Tibet it has been reported that a person saw an ancient scroll on which was written, "It's Mayor Koch's job." But no one ever confirmed it.

Then Baker told us a joke:

"Why does a pothole cross the road?"

No one knew.

To prevent a chicken from getting to the other side,

It was time to go home.

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